

arm by a length of leather strap **520** about 2-3 meters long. The remaining length of strap **510** is then wound around the arm **10** of the wearer (seven times, below the elbow) and tied in a specific manner about the hand and fingers of the wearer. The positioning of box **500** is specific, and there exists a stipulation that the box and strap be in direct contact with the naked flesh of the arm and hand. The Tefillin are generally worn on the left arm (of a right-handed individual) during the weekday morning prayers which have a length of between 30 and 90 minutes on average.

[0045] Access to the arm, including the upper arm, presents various challenges when wearing long-sleeved clothing such as a long-sleeved shirt, a suit jacket, sweater, windbreaker, winter jacket and the like. The current practice is to roll up a shirt sleeve above the bicep, and attach the Tefillin. Once correctly attached, some choose to leave the sleeve as is while others prefer to unroll the sleeve over the Tefillin. If an outer-wear garment is worn (e.g. suit jacket, sweater, windbreaker etc.) then at least the presenting arm is removed from the outer-garment sleeve. As with the long-sleeved shirt, some prefer to return the adorned arm into the outer-garment sleeve while other prefer to leave the arm exposed for the duration of the prayers.

[0046] Unrolling the sleeve or returning the adorned arm to the outer-garment sleeve is generally a cumbersome, complex and potentially uncomfortable procedure, depending on how tight the sleeve is fit. On the other hand, leaving the sleeve rolled up high on the upper arm and/or having the outer-garment sleeve hanging off the wearer is also uncomfortable and often unwieldy. In addition, when the weather is cold and/or the wearer is in an exposed environment (e.g. in the army on field exercises which often include overnight stays in the field), exposing a naked arm for any duration of time can be very uncomfortable. Therefore, with the immediate invention, a wearer can simply unzip the zipper of the sleeve (see FIGS. 3D and 3C), remove the hand and arm from the sleeve (see FIGS. 3D and 4) and don the Tefillin. Thereafter, the hand can be replaced in the sleeve, as depicted in FIG. 5B and the zipper closed over box **500** and strap **520**, as depicted in FIG. 5C.

[0047] Another possible configuration is shown in FIGS. 6A-6D. FIG. 6A depicts a jacket sleeve **20** including a non-separating invisible zipper **600**. In the Figure, the zipper is in a closed state. The chain/teeth of the zipper are invisible due to the type of invisible zipper used which is similar to zipper **100D** depicted in FIG. 1D. The double slider configuration of the zipper is similar to tail-to-tail configuration of zipper **100C** depicted in FIG. 1C. In the preferred embodiment, both the sliders and tabs are hidden in recesses of the fabric. In preferred embodiments, the tab is small and inconspicuous, so as to be concealed easily. For example, the tab may be length of a fingertip, i.e. about a centimeter long. When in the depicted closed state the sleeve appears to leave single, contiguous, sewn seam from the armhole to the cuff of the sleeve. In other words the sleeve appears to be a regular sleeve with a regular seam.

[0048] FIG. 6B depicts sleeve **20** with zipper **600** partially open. The zipper is open from near the cuff in the direction of the shoulder end. Zipper opening **30** is revealed by drawing slider and tab **104C** (using the reference of FIG. 1C) approximately a third of the length of the zipper away from cuff **24**. The second slider **104C'** is not shown in FIG. 6B.

[0049] FIG. 6C depicts sleeve **20** with zipper **600** partially open in two areas. Near cuff **24** is a first opening **30** and near

the shoulder end (not shown) is a second opening **30'**. Opening **30** is revealed by drawing slider **104C** away from the cuff end (as depicted in FIG. 6B). Opening **30'** is revealed by drawing slider **104C'** away from the shoulder end of the sleeve.

[0050] With the advent of more and more wearable electronics as well as the concealing of more and more devices and tools on the body, it is recognized that having clear and easy access to different portions of a covered arm is very useful. For example, iPod™ and iPhone™ arm straps are regularly used by joggers who wish to listen to audio media while exercising. Often times a jogger starts a jog early in the morning with a light windbreaker on against the cold and later removed the jacket during the course of the run when the temperature and/or body heats up. In such a case it is not practical to use iPod strap on the upper arm because there is no clear access to the device. On the other hand, strapping the device over the sleeve also has the drawback of having to fiddle with the strap when removing the jacket. Other electronic wearable devices may need to be in contact with the skin of the wearer in order to sense various body function indications such as pulse, temperature and blood pressure. Additional applications of the zipper sleeves, in various, configurations, present themselves on an almost daily basis.

[0051] In various professions and groups, members wear uniforms. In some of these groups such as mechanics, divers and various wings of the armed forces, the uniform is some version of a full body overall. It would be highly useful to have zipper, or other joining means (discussed immediately below) that can allow heretofore unavailable access to the wearer's arms. In the armed forces (as well as in civilian security contractors and even private individuals), for example, specialized suits and uniforms can benefit from the types of seams that can be opened and closed at will (as discussed at length in this document), in order to provide access to concealed weapons and other gear.

[0052] The common practice for paramedics, in emergency situations, is to cut open clothing in order to get access to the patient body. An expensive suit with a zipper seam of the immediate invention, or similar part-able seam, allows a medical professional to access the arm (e.g. to insert an I.V. or take blood pressure) without ruining the suit.

[0053] In an alternative configuration, the seam of FIG. 6A may include not a zipper but rather by another type of fabric fastener, such as one or more strips of a hook and loop fastener such as, but not limited to, VELCRO® brad hook-and-loop fastener. VELCRO® is a registered trademark of Velcro Industries B. V. Alternatively or additionally, the seam may include press studs, buttons or any other means of fastening two folds of fabric together, or any combinations of the above (including zippers of any kind). E.g. the seam from the armhole to the cuff may be made up of a zipper which runs a partial length of the sleeve, a hook and loop fastener which runs a partial length of the sleeve and terminating in one or more press studs near the cuff.

[0054] FIG. 6D depicts sleeve **20** with zipper **600** completely open. First slider **104C** is drawn all the way across the zipper to abut second slider **104C'**. Second slider **104C'** is in a closed position, drawn all the way up to the top stops **102C** (not shown distinctly) which are proximate to shoulder end **26**. With the tail-to-tail configuration of the zipper **600**, the zipper can be opened from shoulder end to cuff end (partially or fully), from cuff end to shoulder end (partially or fully), or both near the cuff and near the shoulder end.